

Learn About Jewelry/Education By DVG



With endless choices of qualities, metals, and styles, shopping for jewelry can often be an overwhelming experience .

Welcome to the Learn about jewelry education section of our website .

Our jewellery buying guide range from how to choose the perfect engagement ring, to buying a necklace, to online shopping tips and offer the information you need to identify quality in a jewelry piece and find the style that meets your taste and your budget..

Questions might arise as you shop to find the perfect gift for the bride, new baby, a loved one, or for yourself.

From fashion trends, to your convenience – we are here to help you, and make your shopping experience fun as well as educational.
































Diamond Buying Guide

(How to Buy a Diamond)

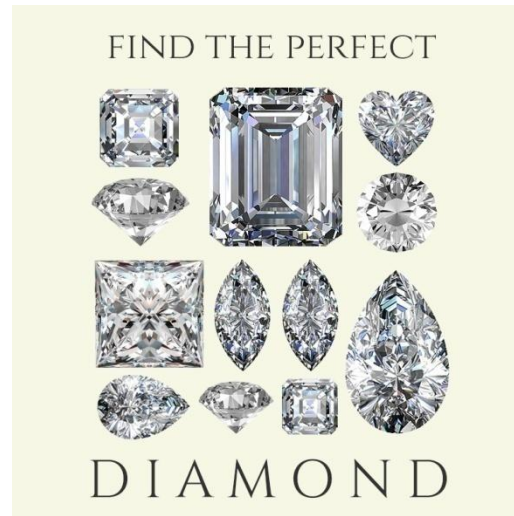
Diamond is the Birthstone for April.

Here are the Main 4c's you need to know when you buy your Diamond !

THE '4 Cs'

COLOUR	CARAT / WEIGHT	CLARITY	CUT
 COLOURLESS D E F	 0.25  0.50  1.00	 FL / IF  VS1 / VS2  VS1 / VS2	 ROUND  EMERALD  HEART
 NEAR COLOURLESS G H I J	 1.25  1.50	 SI1 / SI2  I1	 MARQUISE  OVAL
 FAINT YELLOW K L M	 1.75  2.00	 I2  I3	 PEAR  PRINCESS
 VERY LIGHT YELLOW N O P Q R	 2.50		
 LIGHT YELLOW S T	 3.00		
 YELLOW U V			

Selecting Your Diamond

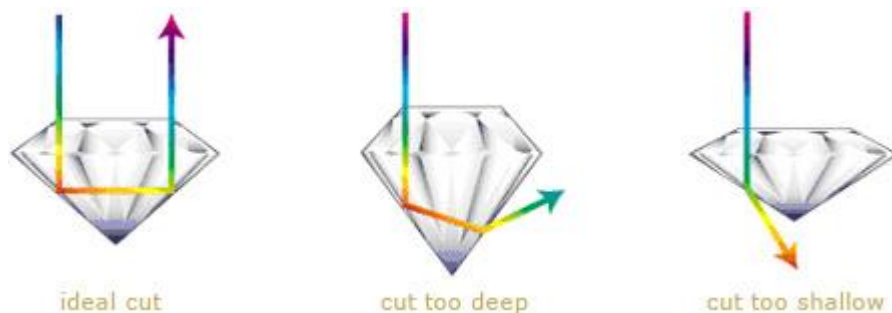


Throughout Generations, A diamond has been a symbol of the Love, Beauty , Royalty and Brilliance . A Diamond is as unique as the people who wear diamonds. For most people, buying a diamond is a new experience, but that doesn't mean it should be overwhelming. Understanding a diamond's quality characteristics is straightforward and simple.

A diamond's value is evaluated on four point basis. We call these the 4 C's — cut, color ,clarity and carat weight.**DVG** has put together this education section to help you understand the considerations you need to make when select your diamond's.

Depending on your choice and your budget, the combination of the 4 C's it is up to you. Is cut more important than clarity? Is carat more important than color?

Only you can decide what 4C's combination is best for your diamond's.



Cut

A diamond's cut is an important factor, might be the most significant factor of the 4 C's. It determines A diamond's reflective qualities and directly influences its value. The better the cut, the brighter the diamond sparkles. When a diamond is well cut, light enters through the table, travels to the pavilion and reflects from side-to-side, then pours out so the eye can see its brilliance. Poorly cut diamonds have less brilliance,

because light enters through the table, hits the facets and is ultimately lost out of the diamond's sides.

Don't confuse Cut with Shape .



Shape

As the name suggests, shape (round, princess, oval, pear, marquise, radiant, etc.) describes a diamond's form, primarily as viewed from above.

All diamond shapes have different attributes, but overall the beauty of the individual shapes is a matter of personal taste.

The classic and most popular shape is the **Round Brilliant**-cut diamond. Its 57 facets bring out the most brilliance, fire and sparkle of all the shapes.

GIA COLOR GRADING SCALE

																							
<div>D H L P Z</div>																							
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
Colorless			Near Colorless				Faint Yellow				Very Light Yellow				Light Yellow								

Color

In general, the more colorless a diamond is, the greater its value. Diamonds that are graded D, E, and F are considered colorless.

Diamonds graded G, H, and I are considered near-colorless. The color of your diamond will be reflected on your certificate.









Diamonds are found with a wide array of color — from colorless, to faint yellow or even brown, to rare pinks, blues, greens and other colors known as "fancy colors" Selecting a diamond color is a matter of preference. Most Diamonds have at least a trace of yellow, brown or grey body color.



Clarity

Most diamonds contain very tiny natural characteristics called "inclusions." The size, nature, position, number and color of these inclusions ,as seen by the trained professional using 10x power magnifying glass determines a diamond's clarity.

The smaller and lesser the inclusions the more valuable A Diamond is.

APROXIMATIVE ACTUAL SIZE FOR CARAT - PRINT WITH NO SCALING						
						
1/4 Carat 4.1mm	1/3 Carat 4.4mm	1/2 Carat 5.2mm	3/4 Carat 5.9mm	1 Carat 6.5mm	1 1/4 Carat 7mm	1 1/2 Carat 7.4mm
						
1 3/4 Carat 7.8mm	2 Carat 8.2mm	2 1/2 Carat 8.8mm	3 Carat 9.4mm	3 1/2 Carat 9.7mm	4 Carat 10.4mm	5 Carat 11.2mm

Carat

Carat weight is the standard measure of a diamond's weight. The larger the diamond, the more valuable it is.

Two diamonds of equal carat weight may have different values, depending upon the Diamond's cut, color and clarity.

A carat is equivalent to 200 milligrams and consists of 100 points. Therefore ,A Diamond of 100 points weighs 1.00 carats.

Certification

One of the more important steps in choosing a diamond is the diamond certificate, referred to in diamond grading labs as a grading report.

Sample



GIA
GEM TRADE LABORATORY

New York Headquarters
580 Fifth Avenue | New York, NY 10036-4794
T: 212-221-5858 | F: 212-575-3095

Carlsbad
5355 Armada Drive | Carlsbad, CA 92008-4699
T: 760-603-4500 | F: 760-603-1814

DIAMOND GRADING REPORT

GIA REPORT 12654024

May 14, 2003

Shape and Cutting Style **ROUND BRILLIANT**
Measurements **6.82 - 6.84 x 4.22 mm**
Weight **1.20 carat**

Proportions

Depth **61.8 %**
Table **56 %**
Girdle **MEDIUM TO SLIGHTLY THICK, FACETED**
Culet **NONE**

Finish

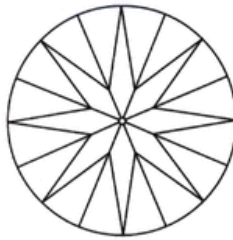
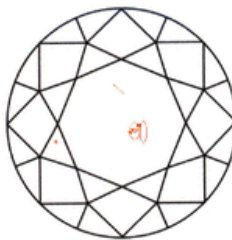
Polish **EXCELLENT**
Symmetry **EXCELLENT**

Clarity Grade **SI1**
Color Grade **H**
Fluorescence **NONE**

Comments:

Additional clouds are not shown.

Laser Inscription **H&A**



KEY TO SYMBOLS

- Crystal
- Cloud

GIA CLARITY SCALE

FLAWLESS
INTERNALLY FLAWLESS

VVS₁

VVS₂

VS₁

VS₂

SI₁

SI₂

I₁

I₂

I₃

VERY VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED

VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED

SLIGHTLY INCLUDED

INCLUDED

GIA COLOR SCALE

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

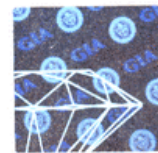
W

X

Y

Z

This Report is not a guarantee, valuation or appraisal. This Report contains only the characteristics of the diamond described herein after it has been graded, tested, examined and analyzed by GIA Gem Trade Laboratory under 10X magnification, and/or has been inscribed, using the techniques and equipment available to GIA Gem Trade Laboratory at the time of the examination and/or at the time of being inscribed, including fully corrected triplet loupe and binocular microscope, master color comparison diamonds, standardized viewing environment and light source, electronic carat balance, synthetic diamond screening device, high intensity short wave fluorescence imaging system, short wave ultraviolet transmission detection system, optical measuring device, micro laser inscribing device, ProportionScope®, ultraviolet lamps, millimeter gauge, and ancillary instruments as necessary. Red symbols denote internal characteristics (inclusions). Green or black symbols denote external characteristics (blemishes). Diagram is an approximate representation of the diamond, and symbols shown indicate type, position, and approximate size of clarity characteristics. All clarity characteristics may not be shown. Details of finish are not shown. The recipient of this Report may wish to consult a credentialed Jeweler or Gemologist about the importance and interrelationship of cut, color, clarity and carat weight.



IMPORTANT DOCUMENT, STORE SAFELY

The security features of this document include the following: a tamper-resistant seal and a tamper-resistant seal. If the seal is broken, the document is no longer valid.





NOTICE: IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS ON BACK

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A certificate or report documents the characteristics of a diamond, including the 4C's.

Before purchasing a diamond from DVG , review a copy of its grading report from a reputed lab of India,

as this is your guarantee of quality for that diamond.

		INTERNATIONAL GEM INSTITUTE TESTING LAB PRIVATE LIMITED <small>Certified by international standard organization (ISO 9001-2008)</small>	इन्टरनेशनल जैम इन्स्टीट्यूट टेस्टिंग लेब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
No. : DA5411478		Diamond Grading Report	14/10/2014
Object	: One faceted stone		
Identification	: Natural Diamond (1)		
Shape / Cut	: Round / Brilliant		
Measurements	: 5.36 X 5.34 X 3.15mm		
Weight	: 0.55 Cts		
Colour Grade	: L		
Cut Grade	: Very Good		
Clarity Grade	: SI-2		
Fluorescence	: None		
Comments	:		
For International Gem Institute Testing Lab Pvt.Limited www.igitl.com		 Mustaqeem Khan, MDGI	

Sample Report

Diamond Care



Many people think diamonds are indestructible, but they do require care. Since your diamond is a valuable investment, you'll want to take proper care of it.

Diamonds, like anything else, get smudged, soiled and dusty. Lotions, powders, soaps—even the natural oils from your skin—will create a film on diamonds, which will reduce their brilliance. In addition, Diamonds are natural grease attractors, chemicals in the air will oxidize or discolor the mountings.

When doing household chores, never allow your jewelry to come into contact with chlorine bleach. Chlorine can pit and dissolve gold alloys in your mounting. Do not wear your ring swimming in a pool or working with chlorine solutions.

Here are three ways to clean your diamonds at home :

Detergent Bath: Prepare a small bowl of warm suds using any mild household liquid detergent (be sure not to use any cleaners containing chlorine). Brush the jewelry with a soft brush until you have created a lather around it. With the jewelry on a plastic or metal strainer, rinse off with warm water (be sure not to clean your jewelry over the drain!) Pat your jewelry dry with a soft, lint-free cloth.

Cold Water Soak: Make a solution of 4 parts cold-water and 1 part very mild dishwashing detergent. Soak the pieces for several minutes. Lift out and tap gently around all sides of the mounting with a soft brush. Rinse the pieces in the solution once more and drain on tissue paper.

Quick-Dip Method: Buy one of the brand name liquid jewelry cleaners, choosing the one that is best for the kind of stones and metals in your jewelry. Read the label carefully and follow the instructions. Do not touch your clean diamonds with your fingers, as the oils from your hands will leave a film on the stone.

Don't ever leave your jewelry on the rim of a sink when you remove it to wash your hands. It can very easily slip down the drain.

We recommend that you bring your diamond to your trusted jeweler for a periodic inspection and professional cleaning.

Traveling with Diamonds

Packing your precious diamond jewelry for traveling should be done with utmost care. There are many types of jewelry carrying cases that are specifically designed for jewelry travel, available in all price ranges, sizes, shapes and patterns.

When you're away from home, don't take off your jewelry in a public place—you may accidentally forget it and lose it forever.

Conflict-Free Diamonds

What are conflict diamonds?

Conflict diamonds, also known as “blood” diamonds, are diamonds whose profit is used to finance illegal operations of rebel, military or terrorists’ movements or their allies, aimed at overtaking legitimate government.

What areas of the world are affected by conflict diamonds?

The fighting that is fueled by the trade of conflict diamonds has been relegated to few Central and West African countries, including Sierra Leone, Angola, The Democratic Republic of Congo, and Liberia.

What has the diamond industry done about conflict diamonds?

The global diamond industry created the Kimberly Process to ensure that conflict diamonds are kept out of the retail market.

What is the Kimberley Process?

The Kimberley Process is a UN mandated international certification scheme aimed to prevent the trade of conflict diamonds while helping to protect the legitimate trade of rough diamonds. The Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) outlines the provisions by which the trade of rough diamonds is to occur.

What is DVG's position on conflict diamonds?

As part of the process, we buy diamonds from manufacturers who have documentation warranting that the merchandise was obtained through legitimate channels.

We make every effort, to ensure that we do not purchase or sell any conflict diamonds.

We are committed to the highest standards on behalf of our customers.



Jewellery Buying Guide

(How to Buy Jewellery)

Tips For Buying Jewellery :

1. Personalization

If you're looking for a gift that's personalized for the recipient, birthstone jewellery is a beautiful and meaningful choice.

2. Skin Sensitivities

Gold & Platinum is an ideal hypoallergenic metal for those with skin sensitivities or allergies.

3. Style & Taste

Consider the recipient's style and taste, and try to find Jewellery that will match most of what she or he wears.

4. Length & Size

Choose a length & Size that will complement the wearer's personality.

5. Versatility

Choosing a versatile choice, serving as a can't-miss gift for any jewelry wearer.

6. Sparkle & Brilliance

The sparkle and brilliance of Our jewellery creates an unforgettable impact, making it a perfect choice for finishing off an eye-catching ensemble and for special occasions.

Precious Metals



The first thing you should know is learning about the Metals commonly used in jewellery :

Sterling silver

Silver is the most common of the precious metals. It is popular and not as expensive as gold, although stronger and lighter in weight. However, it can tarnish as well as scratch or bend easily.

Sterling silver consists of 92.5% silver and 7.5% base metal for strength.

Gold

All our fine gold jewellery comes in 9, 14, 18 or 22 carat gold .

Gold plated jewellery : There is also gold-plated jewellery, which is when a layer of gold covers silver or any another base metal.

Vermeil :14, 18, or 22 carat gold over sterling silver is called vermeil. To be considered vermeil, the gold must be at least 10 carat and 2.5 micrometres thick.

Gold filled jewellery :There's also gold filled jewellery, which has a thicker (one carat) layer of gold over the underlying metal.

Platinum

Platinum is the most expensive precious metal. It is very strong and has a white, silver colour making it ideal as a mount for diamonds. This is a popular metal for engagement and wedding rings and has become increasingly fashionable in recent years.

Nickel content

Some customers may be allergic to the nickel content in jewellery. As jewellery is made from a mixture of metals, products might not be entirely nickel free. In order to conform to the 'nickel safe' standard, manufacturers ensure that the nickel content is kept to a low level. All jewellery now produced is deemed nickel safe, however, customers who react strongly to nickel should buy gold of a high carat.

Metal Plating Alternatives to Gold and Silver Plate



Jewellery metals are often plated with another metal to give it a certain color and increase its durability. Rhodium is likely the most popular plating material. It is a silvery-white precious metal, too rare to use on its own. Rhodium plating is usually used on white gold and sometimes sterling silver, as it protects the metals from damage and discoloration. Black or colored rhodium is also used to decorate a piece or give it a different tint.

Palladium plating is also used on white metals and even base metals in fashion jewelry. A member of the platinum group, it has a natural silvery color which is strong, lightweight, and durable.

Though it is considered to be one of the rarest metals, you can still find 95% pure palladium jewelry.

Also a member of the platinum group, ruthenium is sometimes used to plate jewelry to give it a dark, silvery-gray or jet black color. Ruthenium plating is very strong and resistant to scratches, which makes it a good choice for soft metals. And just like rhodium, ruthenium is too rare to use as the primary material for jewelry.

Metal Finishes

A majority of jewelry has a polished finish, which involves buffing the metal out to a mirror-like shine. To make a metal go from shiny to sparkly, the surface could be diamond-cut, using sliced faceting to create a reflective shimmer, similar to that of diamonds.

But high shine isn't for everyone. A matte finish provides a non-reflective look applied by first polishing and then abrading the surface. A satin finish also offers a lusterless appearance, but is silky smooth with a frost-like facade. Though not as dull, a brushed finish can give low-luster to a piece, using a very fine texture that looks as if it were applied with a wire brush.

Another trend that has surfaced is the vintage-look. To make jewelry appear old (yes on purpose) an antique finish is usually applied, either with a scattered black coating, or through oxidization. When a piece is oxidized, especially sterling silver, it reacts with oxygen to create a discoloration or tarnishing, making it appear weathered.

Main Jewellery Types

Earring



Earrings make the perfect gift because they are always the right fit. The most basic jewelry wardrobe piece, she may leave the house without a bracelet, but she's almost always wearing earrings.

Generally, come in a variety of styles like Studs , Hoop , Drop , Dangle , Barbell , Huggy Etc.



Stud earrings are an on-the-ear style and usually feature a stationary ornament, such as a solitary stone or singular metal shape. Our studs have either post/clutch , post/clip, or pierced screw backings. Stud earrings are great basics and work for a more refined, sophisticated look.



Hoop earrings are just as the name expresses - a hoop that circles from front to back, around the ear. Our hoop earrings close with either a snapbar, hinged post, or leverback. Small basic hoops are perfect for everyday wear, and larger embellished hoop earrings are great for special occasions and bold style.



Drop earrings are earrings that fall below the ear, and often involve a bale. They appear in a variety of silhouettes such as dangle, chandelier, and tassel and can come on post/clutch, post/clip, earwire, leverback, or hinged post backings. If you are looking for something a little dressy, drop earrings are a great choice; of course, there are some causal drops, as well.

Types of Earring Backs



Screw - This backing style has a grooved end on the earring's post--the part that passes through the ear--that screws into a secure back to hold the jewelry in place. Screw backings are more commonly seen in premium gold and platinum earrings, to ensure valuable jewelry doesn't slip from the ear.



Push - Push backs are the most common earring backing. Comprised of a straight post that is inserted into a small metal piece behind the ear, these backs not only hold the earring in place, but many are interchangeable. This makes them very easy to replace in case you lose one. Push backs are sometimes called "butterflies" due to the distinctive shape of the metal backing piece.



French- Also known as a hinge or omega back, the French back is a loop of metal that hinges around the back of the ear to hold the earring in place and latches over the post where it emerges behind the earlobe. Although it is secure and comfortable, this backing is not quite as durable as other styles.



Latch - Often seen on hoop earrings, latch backs are comprised of a slightly curved piece of metal that slides through the ear and latches into a metal divot on the backside of the earring. The narrowed ends of the “U” shape of the divot ensure the metal piece remains in the latch, securing the earring to the ear.



Lever - Similar to a latch back earring, the lever back relies on a fishhook of metal that passes through the ear and is secured to a hinged lever that folds out of the back of the earring. This backing is perfect for large, valuable earrings.



Necklace

The right necklace or pendant will add style to anything she wears. In addition to being a fashionable gift, giving her a necklace gives you the opportunity to perform the classically romantic gesture of putting it around her neck for the first time.

All necklace are also either endless, meaning no opening, or clasped with either a lobster, springring , toggle, fishhook, foldover , magnetic, or ball clasp.

Most Common : Ball Clasp



In general, a necklace is defined as any type of chain or length of precious metal or gems. They are also available in pendant styles that feature a single jewel, pearl or charm, usually suspended from a chain ,This includes Locketts , Solitaires , Pendants and Drops.

Common Chains :



Pendant



Pendants can attach to any kind of chain with either a fixed bale or slide, or a single or double hanging bale. Some pendants even double as brooch pins. Similar to the pendant is the lariat, a style inspired by the lasso with a decorative drop that is threaded through a loop to keep the necklace fastened.

Most Common Pendant Bales :



Fixed Bale



Single Bale



Double Bale



Hinged Closed



The average neck circumference for a woman is about 13". The illustration above shows an approximation of how a necklace will hang on a common neck size. Anything smaller than 16", would be considered a "choker." However, not everyone has the same neck circumference so it is important to create your own unique necklace sizing chart using this simple drop length formula. In basic terms, all necklaces fit into the following categories: They are either sized long (20" or greater), medium (between 16" and 20"), or choker (16" or less).(see below)



Our more luxurious necklaces are composed of precious metals including platinum and yellow, white, or rose gold ranging from 10kt-24kt.



To create a high end look for less, alternatives such as sterling silver, rhodium or palladium plating, and gold over silver (also known as vermeil or gold-plated silver). This gold comes in yellow, white, or rose tones and ranges from 14kt-24kt.



Ring



When it comes to choosing a ring , there are virtually unlimited possibilities catering to all tastes and styles. While some prefer the elegant simplicity of a solitaire , others may opt for a setting with side stones. Gemstone rings add a pop of color and life to any ring, while halo settings are sophisticated and graceful. Our ring guide here is to help you find out exactly what you are looking for in just five steps:

1. **Find out what your fiancée would want.** If you're purchasing the ring without her or him, choosing one will be will more difficult where the ring is a surprise because obviously you won't be able to ask.



2. **Fix your budget.** What does matter is that you select a ring according to what you can afford, so have a good idea of this amount before searching. Though price should be a factor if it's important to your fiancée, shouldn't let it stop you from purchasing indefinitely.



3. **Choose the right style and setting:** When you choose your ring, it's important to have a sense of which style and setting would be best for you. Plus, knowing your stuff can help keep you on your toes when you go out to buy a ring.



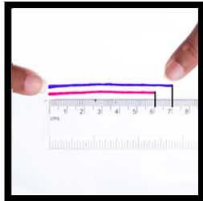
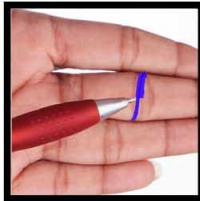
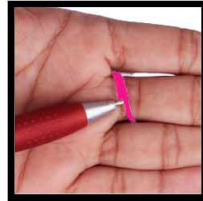
4. **Choose the right ring size :** An average ring size is about a US7, and you can try to get a sense of whether your fingers are a bit bigger or smaller than average. Determine the ideal fit by making sure that the ring will be loose enough to go over your knuckle, but tight enough that it won't fall off. Warmer temperatures will cause your fingers to enlarge, while cooler temperatures will induce shrinking. Typically, your fingers will be smaller in the morning when you wake up, and larger towards to end of the day. Higher humidity levels will often make your hands swell and feel sticky. Certain foods, especially those high in salt or sugar, could temporarily make your fingers expand. Ask your doctor or pharmacist if any of your medications can cause potential swelling or shrinking and take this into account before you measure your ring size.



See the chart below for Ring Size India and International .

KNOW YOUR RING SIZE

MEASURE WITHOUT A RING

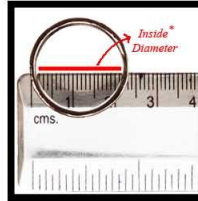


Now wrap another thread in the middle of the finger and mark a point where it completes a circle.

Measure the length of both threads on a ruler.

- 1) Measure the finger on which you will wear the ring.
- 2) Measure both points ie the middle section (blue) and the base (pink)
- 3) If the length of the blue line is much bigger than the pink line, buy a ring of the blue thread size.
- 4) If the measurement of blue and pink line is roughly the same, then you can calculate your ring size according to the pink line.
- 5) Now you can find your ring size (to the corresponding length) with the conversion chart given on the extreme right side.

MEASURE WITH A RING



Measure the inside diameter of the ring with a ruler.

- 1) Measure the inside diameter of the ring.
- 2) Find the ring size in the conversion chart given on the right side for the corresponding diameter.

*A straight line passing from side to side, through the center of the inner part of the ring

SIZE CHART

MEASURE WITH A RING		MEASURE WITHOUT A RING		Sizes
Inside diameter	Length of the thread	Inside diameter	Length of the thread	
(in)	(mm)	(in)	(mm)	India
0.634	16.1	1.99	50.6	10
0.642	16.31	2.02	51.2	
0.65	16.51	2.04	51.9	11
0.658	16.71	2.07	52.5	12
0.666	16.92	2.09	53.1	13
0.674	17.12	2.12	53.8	
0.682	17.32	2.14	54.4	14
0.69	17.53	2.17	55.1	
0.698	17.73	2.19	55.7	15
0.706	17.93	2.22	56.3	
0.714	18.14	2.24	57	16
0.722	18.34	2.27	57.6	
0.73	18.54	2.29	58.3	17
0.738	18.75	2.32	58.9	
0.746	18.95	2.34	59.5	18
0.754	19.15	2.37	60.2	
0.762	19.35	2.39	60.8	19
0.77	19.56	2.42	61.4	
0.778	19.76	2.44	62.1	20
0.786	19.96	2.47	62.7	21
0.794	20.17	2.49	63.4	22
0.802	20.37	2.52	64	
0.81	20.57	2.54	64.6	23
0.818	20.78	2.57	65.3	
0.826	20.98	2.59	65.9	24
0.834	21.18	2.62	66.6	
0.842	21.39	2.65	67.2	25
0.85	21.59	2.67	67.8	
0.858	21.79	2.7	68.5	26
0.866	22	2.72	69.1	
0.874	22.2	2.75	69.7	27

Size (inches)	Size (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Australian size	British size	French size	German size	Italian size	Japanese size	Swiss size	U.S.A. size
1 7/8	48	15.27	I 1/2	I - 1/2	--	15.25	8	8	--	4 1/2
1 15/16	49	15.7	J 1/2	J 1/2	--	15.75	9.5	9	--	5
2	51	16.1	L	L	51 3/4	16	10.5	11	11.75	5 1/2
2 1/16	52	16.51	M	M	52 3/4	16.5	11.5	12	12.75	6
2 1/8	53	16.92	N	N	54	17	13	13	14	6 1/2
2 3/16	55	17.35	O	O	55 1/4	17.25	14.5	14	15.25	7
2 1/4	56	17.75	P	P	56 1/2	17.75	16	15	16 1/2	7 1/2
2 5/16	57	18.19	Q	Q	57 3/4	18	17	16	17.75	8
2 3/8	58	18.53	Q 1/2	Q 1/2	58	18.5	18.5	17	--	8 1/2
2 7/16	59	18.89	R 1/2	R 1/2	59 1/4	19	19.5	18	--	9
2 1/2	61	19.41	S 1/2	S 1/2	60 1/2	19.5	21	19	--	9 1/2
2 9/16	62	19.84	T 1/2	T 1/2	61 3/4	20	22	20	--	10
2 5/8	63	20.2	U 1/2	U 1/2	62 3/4	20.25	23.5	22	--	10 1/2
2 11/16	65	20.68	V 1/2	V 1/2	64 1/4	20.75	25	23	--	11
2 3/4	66	21.08	W 1/2	W 1/2	66	21	26.5	24	--	11 1/2
2 13/16	68	21.49	Y	Y	67 1/2	21.25	27.5	25	27.5	12
2 7/8	69	21.89	Z	Z	68 3/4	21.75	28.5	26	28.75	12 1/2
2 15/16	70	22.33	--	--	--	22	30	27	--	13

5. **Check the practicality and durability of the ring.** The higher the positioning of the gemstone on the ring, the easier it is for it to get caught on clothes, gear, hair, etc. and the greater likelihood that it'll get knocked about. Look for a lower gemstone setting for an active person, and a higher setting for a fashionista . The durability of the ring is very important, as constant rubbing and knocking from daily activities will eventually wear down the ring. And office work is a killer, with paper acting as a mild abrasive on gold . If you can afford it, platinum is the preferred choice for wedding rings as it is more durable than gold.



Basic Jewellery Care

There are buyers who undermine the importance of jewellery care and cleaning, yet a proper method of storage and cleaning is essential in order to keep your jewellery beautifully shining and in perfect shape for many years or decades even.

We know you love your jewelry and want to keep it looking like new, which is why we have provided you with our expert knowledge on how to keep your gemstones and metals looking like

the day you got them. Here, you will learn how to clean and properly store your jewelry, and how to shield them from harmful substances and conditions. This is your own personal guide to jewelry care.

The vintage jewellery could only survive too because it was stored in a proper jewellery box, was worn only on occasions otherwise it was properly taken care of.

Before we will let you know how to take a proper care of your jewellery, we give you some basic jewellery care and cleaning advices for you. Basic Jewellery care and cleaning advices:

- Choose the best quality items and don't only go for the lower price. This is essential because the better is the jewellery quality the higher the chance that it will survive for a very long time.
- Most jewellery can easily be scratched or damaged so don't wear your gold or silver rings for cleaning or when using any sort of chemical fluids.
- Many jewels don't like to be under the sun and some may even react to it badly leaving stain on your finger especially if you didn't take them off before swimming in the sea where salt can harm it or in the water of swimming pool where chlorine can harm the quality. This is especially true for places where the climate is extreme may be harmful for your jewellery. That's why most hotels have in-room safes too.
- Always follow the instructions regarding your jewellery. If there are no instructions, let the jeweller know and ask him/her to give you one.
- It's a good idea to purchase an appropriate jewellery box for your jewellery. Many of them have different storage places for the different sorts of jewellery too. We take care of your needs of a quality jewellery box.
- Your Jewellery pieces should be the last thing you put on, after applying your makeup, hair spray, and perfume
- Remove you jewellery pieces whenever doing house works, gardening, and working out
- Gold and Silver are both considered soft jewellery , In the case of gold the 22 or 23K are the softest. This means that they should be worn with the highest care. If you want to wear rings together on one finger its essential for them to have the same class of hardness otherwise one may scratch the other. Avoid buying too thin gold rings which may seem fashionable but they can change their forms for the worse pretty quickly. Gold as we know is non corrosive but cleaning with the best jewellery cleaning cloth makes it all the nicer and shinier. There are some professional fluids which are highly recommended for gold or silver. Silver jewellery is corrosive and if it is not worn and left on the air with time it gets dark, till it reaches a dark grey colour.

- There are dozens of different types of gemstones which makes them also harder to be taken care of. The stones' hardness is also measured. Stones can easily get scratched, many times by each other. The softest gemstones, which can get scratched the most easily include: opal, pearl, turquoise, coral and lapis. There are other gemstones which may lose quality and texture because of sunshine, especially in extreme climates like the amethyst, aquamarine, beryl, citrine, rose and smoky quartz stone may all change their colour because of the sunshine. Other gemstones' quality may get hurt because of the water, especially seawater such as the opal, the coral, the pearl and we could go on.
- Avoid ultra-sonic cleanings as these may be too harsh for some pieces. Organics, especially, like pearl and coral, will be damaged.

Basic Jewellery care and cleaning:

Cleaning at home can be done by using mild liquid soap and warm water mix. Soak your jewellery pieces for about 2 - 4 minutes, then brush it with a soft tooth brush. Be sure to brush under any pieces of stones. Now rinse it with warm water and wipe it with a soft cotton cloth



Colored Gemstones

Since ancient times, colored gemstones have dazzled the senses and captivated the hearts of people all over the world. Treasured for their vibrant spectrum of hues, brilliant shimmer, and rarity, gemstones have served as objects of adornment, esteem, and tradition. There are even gemstones to represent each month of the year, or symbolize certain moods or characteristics.

Overtime, gemologists and jewelers have created new ways to use gemstones and increase their brilliance through different cuts, shapes, and enhancements. Now you can experience a vast variety of gemstones to suit your taste and your budget.

1.Natural Gemstones :

Natural gemstones come from the nature (earth, sea or animal) and are mined worldwide.

2.Natural Gemstones (Enhanced) :

Not all but Most natural gemstones can be enhanced(widely accepted), which means sometimes they are treated in some way (such as heat) to improve their color.

3.Laboratory Created Gemstones (Synthetic) :

Laboratory grown Gemstones or Synthetic, may have essentially the same chemical, physical, and optical properties as natural gemstones. Laboratory-created gemstones do not have the rarity or value of natural colored gemstones. Although they are similar in many ways to natural gemstones, a professional gemologist will be able to recognize their difference with proper testing.

Gemstones may be measured by weight, size, or both. The basic unit for weighing gemstones is the carat, which is equal to 200 milligrams . Further A Carat is divided into 100 units, called points. For example, a half-carat gemstone would weigh 0.50 ct. or 50 points.

In this guide, you will learn everything you need to know about gemstones, from their origin, to how they are used, to how to take care of them.

A



This is a Natural Gemstone

1.Agate: Agate is a variety of silica, chiefly chalcedony quartz , characterised by its fineness of grain and brightness of color. Agates are classically associated with volcanic rocks and can be common in certain metamorphic rocks. The lovely color patterns and banding make this translucent gemstone very unique.It's available in White, Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Orange, Brown, Pink, Purple, Gray, Black, Banded, Multicolored colors

Also See “[quartz](#)”



The patterns of agate are so distinctive that a number of different varieties are commonly identified in the trade. They include eye agate, which forms ring shapes with a point in the center; dendritic agate, which is distinguished by its moss-like patterns; and fire agate, a type of agate that has an unusual iridescence.

Agates used as gemstones may be naturally colored, but they are often dyed. This is especially true of the Agates from Brazil that have more intense colors. Hot pink, blue, or green colors in Agate are always dyed



Today agate continues to be mined in Brazil. It is also mined in Uruguay, India, Australia, China, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia and Namibia. Agate deposits exist in Argentina, Poland, Botswana, and the United States (Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Michigan)

The hardness of agate is 7 on moh's scale.

Daylight



Incandescent



This is a Natural Gemstone

2.Alexandrite : A rare variety of chrysoberyl with a unique color change property. The gemstone will appear green under natural light and purplish-red under artificial light. It has very few inclusions but its size is usually quite small. Larger alexandrite gemstones are so scarce, finding one would result in a dramatic spike in its price (more than diamonds)

Alexandrite is the Birthstone for June along with Moonstone and Pearl



Today, alexandrite gemstones are mined in Sri Lanka, East Africa, and Brazil. And to make this highly valuable gemstone available at a lower cost, synthetic alexandrite was developed, creating a color-changing gemstone in laboratory to mimic the same properties of its natural counterpart.

Alexandrite 5 carats (1,000 mg) and larger were traditionally thought to be found only in the Ural Mountains, but have since been found in larger sizes in Brazil. Other deposits are located in India (Andhra Pradesh), Madagascar, Tanzania and Sri Lanka. Alexandrite in sizes over three carats are very rare.



Alexandrite is a relatively hard and durable gemstone, ranking 8.5 on Mohs' scale. It's tolerable of everyday conditions and fairly resistant to breakage.



This is a Natural Gemstone

3.Amber: Formed from fossilized tree resin, amber is organic with brownish tone and natural inclusions. Most of the high quality amber comes from the Baltic region followed by Dominican Republic .

Amber can be heat treated to increase the inclusions and enhance the color or surface coated to remove any blemishes. It's polished to reveal its signature golden glow, Each piece of amber is truly unique, a natural treasure to cherish and wear with pride.



Amber is very soft , ranking 2-2.5 on the Mohs' scale . Protect it from scratches, sharp blows and chemicals.



This is a Natural Gemstone

4.Amethyst: A Type of Quartz, amethyst is deep purple to pale lavender in color , and even to warm greens .

Amethyst is the Birthstone of February.

Some of the largest amethyst deposits have been found in Brazil and also mined at other locations in Sri Lanka, India, Uruguay, Madagascar, Germany, Australia, Mexico, Africa, Russia and the United States.

Also See “quartz”



Amethyst is very hard , ranking 7 on Mohs' scale . Clean your amethysts with warm, soapy water, Try to keep them away from prolonged exposure to direct sunlight.



This is a Natural Gemstone

5.Ametrine : Ametrine is a rare bi-colored gemstone quartz , ametrine combines the purple color of amethyst with the honey of citrine.

Ametrine can have an equal share of the two colors.

Ametrine is an affordable gemstone, there is only one mine in the world in Bolivia but Ametrine has also been found in Brazil and India.

Also See “[quartz](#)”



Like Amethyst , Ametrine is also a hard gemstone ranking 7 on the Mohs' scale , ametrine should be protected from sharp blows and mishandling .



This is a Natural Gemstone

6.Aquamarine : Aquamarine is a member of the beryl family, aquamarine can be found in a range of pale blue hues and aqua green colors.

Aquamarine is the birthstone of March.

Today, Aquamarine is mined in Brazil, USA, Colombia, Zambia, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania and Kenya. Aquamarine is sensitive to pressure, high temperatures will lead this stone to discolor.



Very hard ranking 7.5-8 Mohs' scale but still take care to protect aquamarine jewelry from scratches. In addition, aquamarine will fade if it is left in the direct sunlight, so remember to leave it away from window sills.





This is a Natural Gemstone

7.Cameo : Cameo is a gem or other stone typically oval in shape engraved by a special technique art of engraving upon a gem or other stone, as onyx, shell , semi precious gemstones etc. in such a way that an underlying stone of one color is exposed as a background for a low-relief design of another color stone .

Let's look at the two different methods of carvings of a cameo:

1. Relief - carved from the front with only the front profile showing or one side as opposed to a sculpture that can be seen from all sides.
2. Intaglio - carved from the rear of the profile or picture.



Cameo originated in Europe in Italy , France and Other Countries. A significant portion of superior ancient cameo carving came from Greece and Rome, and to the present day, a small town, Torre Del Greco, at the base of Mt. Vesuvius, located on the Bay of Naples in Italy has remained the major center of cameo cutting. Other countries also have enjoyed their heydays. France became a renowned cameo center during the Renaissance (14th through 16th centuries) and remained the dominant style setter through the mid-1700's. England's jewelry design came into its own with the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). The United States boasted fine quality cameos with Louis Comfort Tiffany's rise during the Art Nouveau period in the early 1900's. Germany glittered as an important center for cameo production after World War II, as some of Europe's finest glass cutters from Czechoslovakia migrated to Bavaria and other German states.



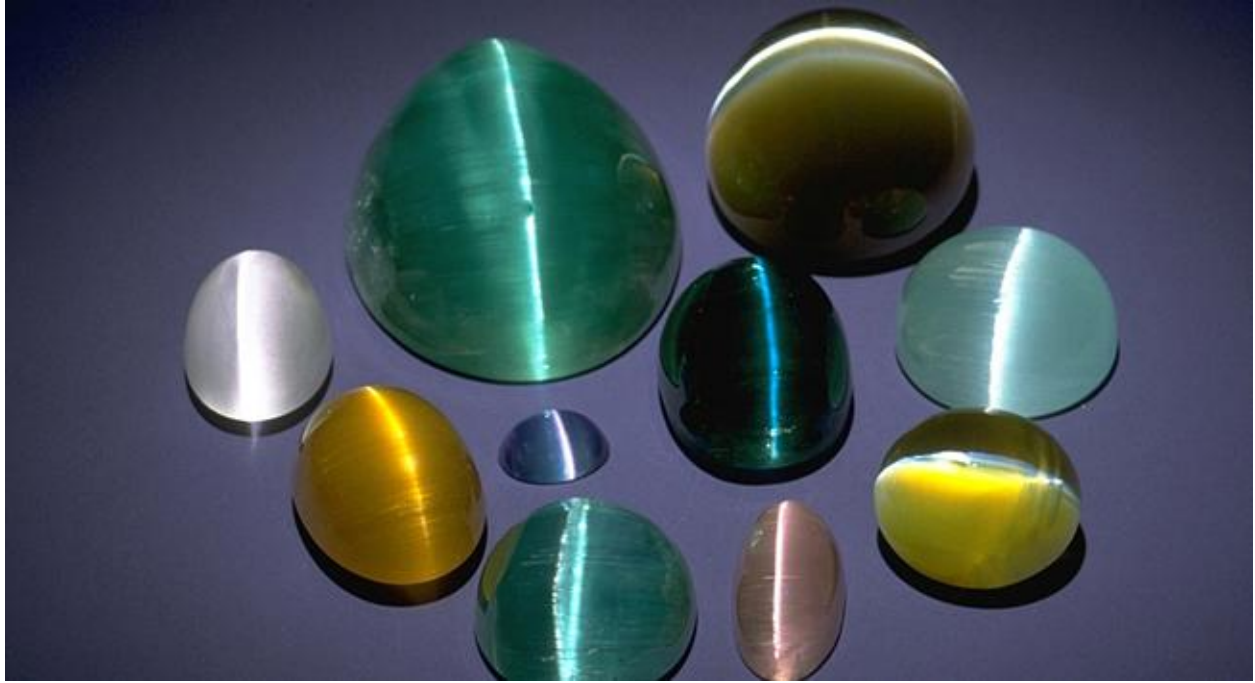
Beautiful, carved images used for personal adornment have cast their romantic spell over people's imaginations for thousands of years. The enduring popularity of the cameo attests to its delicate power to beguile generations of wearers and viewers alike. Cameo jewelry is not only an investment for the purchaser but a gift for the next generation!



This is a Natural Gemstone

8.Catseye : A rare variety of Chrysoberyl , Cymophane is popularly known as "cat's eye". This variety exhibits pleasing translucent yellowish chatoyancy or opalescence that reminds one of the eye of a cat. When cut to produce a cabochon, the mineral forms a light-green specimen with a silky band of light extending across the surface of the stone.

Cats Eye originates in Brazil, India, Myanmar, China, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, USA (Colorado) with colors ranging from yellow, rich gold, honey-brown to apple green .



Note : Although other minerals such as tourmaline, scapolite, corundum, spinel and quartz can form "cat's eye" stones similar in appearance to cymophane or alexandrite , the jewelry industry designates these stones as "quartz cat's eyes", or "ruby cat's eyes" and only chrysoberyl cats eye and alexandrite cats eye can be referred to as "cat's eye" with no other designation.(see above picture)

Chrysoberyl is the third-hardest frequently encountered natural gemstone and lies at 8.5 on the hardness scale.



This is a Natural Gemstone

9.Chalcedony: Chalcedony is porous silica with intergrowths of quartz and morganite minerals that is compact and Cryptocrystalline variety of quartz that is often milky gray or bluish in color and also available in a great variety of colors including lavender, white, buff, light tan, yellow, pink, red or brown.

Also See “[quartz](#)”



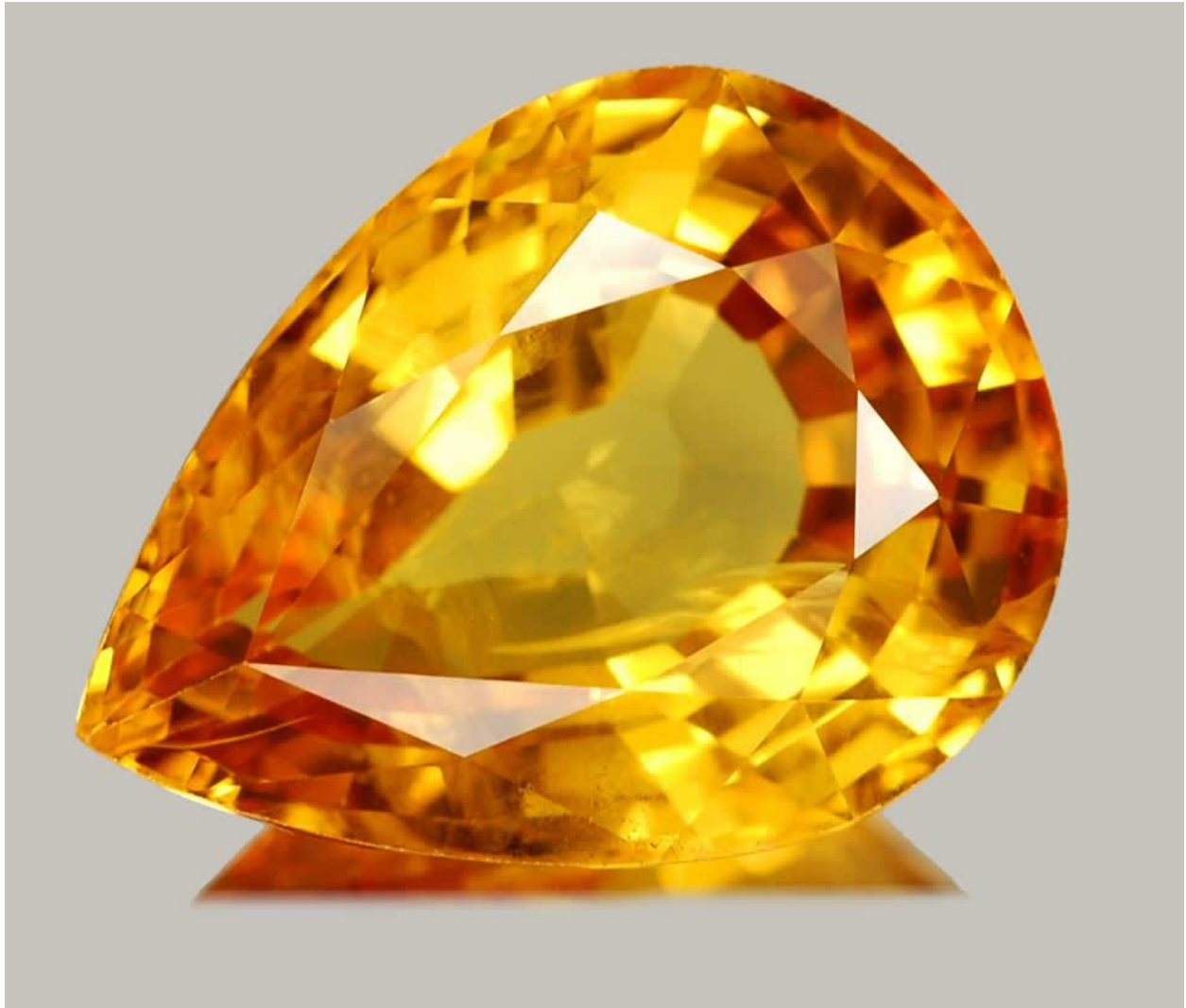
In the gemstone trade, the term Chalcedony is often used specifically to describe the white, gray, or blue translucent type of Chalcedony, but its technical term includes all additional varieties:

If chalcedony is conspicuously color-banded, it may be called agate(wide ranging palette) and with other minerals it has various other names including aventurine(green) ,chrysoprase(apple green),jasper(brown),onyx(black),sardonyx(brownish red),tiger's eye,carnelian(waxy red), mocha stone, onyx(black), bloodstone(brownish red) to name a few.

Calcedony is a popular gemstone as the material is beautiful, abundant, durable, reasonably priced, and the variability is nearly unlimited. Chalcedony is commonnly found in United States, Austria, Czech Republic, Iceland, Mexico, Britain, New Zealand, Turkey, Russia, Brazil.



Chalcedony is relatively hard ,ranking 6-7 on the Mohs scale and is found in various forms the world-over. While chalcedony is reasonably durable, it can take on scratches so care requires no more than a gentle polish with a soft cloth. Chalcedony's color can be influenced by sunlight.



This is a Natural Gemstone

10.Citrine : Citrine is a member of the quartz family, which are a medium deep shade of golden yellow, yellow, greenish-yellow, brownish yellow or orange.

Citrine is the Birthstone for November along with Topaz

Most citrine comes from Brazil, but almost all of the Brazilian material is heat-treated amethyst. Natural citrine can also be found in the Ural Mountains of Russia, in Dauphine, France, and in Madagascar.

Also See “[quartz](#)”



Since natural citrine is rare, most of the citrine on the market is the result of heat treatment, which causes some amethyst to change color from undesirable pale violet to an attractive yellow. The amethyst's original hue can determine the richness of the resulting citrine's yellow color. The inexpensive low grade amethyst is heated at high temperatures to produce the popular orange, reddish and sherry colored citrine. Darker colors are considered more valuable, including the medium golden orange and dark sherry-colors.

Natural citrine is pale yellow to pale orange, much lighter than the heat-treated material which is dark orange-brown to reddish-brown. All of the heat-treated material has a red tint, while natural citrine does not.



Citrine is a hard stone ranking 7 on the Mohs' scale. Care must be taken when carving citrine for intricate etchings. Care should also be taken to keep your citrine out of direct sunlight as they can

fade. Even if their refractive index is relatively low, the yellow stones have just that mellow, warm tone that seems to have captured the last glow of autumn.



This is a Natural Gemstone

11.Crystal:In jewellery Crystal is the term used for Natural Colorless Quartz .

Pure quartz, traditionally called rock crystal or clear quartz, is colorless and transparent or translucent, and has often been used for Jewellery . Quartz is a big family of minerals that also contain gem materials like chrysoprase , onyx , amazonite, citrine, rose quartz, amethyst, smoky quartz, milky quartz, and chalcedony etc..Quartz is the second most abundant mineral in the Earth's continental crust, after feldspar.

Also See “[quartz](#)”



There are a lot of difference between natural crystal and man made crystal like

Crystal(Natural) verses Crystal(Glass)

Natural verses Synthetic

In the trade one might hear terms like "crystal" or "cut crystal" "fine crystal" "Austrian crystal" "Swarovski crystal" or "cut glass".

Usually these terms are references to forms of GLASS .

Items made from this type of GLASS include jewelry such as beaded necklaces or pendants, stemware, chandeliers, prisms, sun catchers, window hanging balls, rainbow makers, and other household gift products. Most of these types of glass products contain lead, for example most if not all of Swarovski items contain 32 percent lead.



It can be confusing to consumers when these terms are used in commerce. Half of the folks that start to search for crystal jewelry are looking for jewelry that is made with leaded glass pieces. They are all manmade crystals manufactured by companies such as Swarovski Strauss, Lalique and others. Manufactures of leaded glass crystal are found in many areas of the world like Austria, Germany, The Czech Republic, Egypt and elsewhere.



This is a Laboratory Created Gemstone (Synthetic)

12.Cubic Zirconia : Cubic zirconia or CZ is a man made(synthesized)crystalline material that is colorless, hard, and flawless.Cubic zirconia crystals are made by melting powdered zirconium and zirconium dioxide(which is very rare in nature) together and heating them up to 4,982°F.

Not to be confused with Zircon, zirconia, or zirconium.

CZ verses Diamond

A cubic zirconia is a perfectly man-made, flawless stone that is free of inclusions, with all the fire of a diamond. It looks so much like a diamond. In fact, only a trained eye can tell a real diamond from cubic zirconia. It is an affordable alternative to diamonds.



It can be made in different colors to simulate the different colors of a diamond.

- Some of today's CZ is coated with a product that makes the stones more durable and lessens their fire - the stones look more like true diamonds, although a jeweler will know they are not.

You would never buy a brass or aluminum wedding ring, right? You'd get one made out of gold or platinum. Gold and platinum are valuable. Brass and aluminum are not. Brass is for plumbing fixtures and aluminum is for cheap pots and pans. Likewise, diamonds are for weddings. CZ's are for cocktail parties.



Cubic zirconia is harder than most gemstones ,8.5 on the Mohs scale , and is tough and durable.



D



This is a Natural Gemstone

13.Diamond : See [Diamond Buying Guide](#) section.

Diamond is the Birthstone for April



E



This is a Natural Gemstone

14. Emerald : Emerald, the green and the most valuable gemstone variety of Beryl, beautiful color, combined with durability and rarity, Deep green is the most desired color in Emeralds, make it one of the most expensive gemstones. Emerald varieties include Brazilian, Colombian, Zambian, Trappiche or Star, Emerald Cat's Eye.

Emerald is the Birthstone for May



In general the paler the color of an Emerald, the lesser its value. Very pale colored stones are not called Emeralds but rather "Green Beryl". They are sometimes heat treated, which causes their color to turn blue and transform into Aquamarine. Besides for Emerald, the mineral Beryl also has other important gem varieties, including Aquamarine, Morganite and Heliodor/Golden Bery.

Emeralds have also been synthetically produced , currently produced can be very similar to true, natural Emeralds to the point that they may be virtually indistinguishable by normal means.

Emeralds are notorious for their flaws. Flawless stones are very uncommon, and are noted for their great value. Some actually prefer Emeralds with minute flaws over flawless Emeralds, as this proves authenticity. Flaws are often hidden by treating the Emeralds with oil or synthetic lubricants, and this is a common practice in the industry. Though Colombian Emeralds have traditionally been the highest quality Emeralds with the finest green color, a new source of Emerald from the African country of Zambia has been producing deep green Emeralds with fewer flaws.

Ancient Emerald sources were in Egypt and Austria. Other Important Emerald deposits are in Brazil, China, Afghanistan, Russia, Mozambique, South African, and the U.S. (North Carolina).



Though Emerald has good hardness, ranking 7.5 on mohs' scale still it is a brittle stone. It may develop internal cracks if banged hard or if subject to extreme temperature change. Emeralds that were treated to mask internal flaws should never be cleaned with an ultrasonic jewelry cleaner, nor should they be washed with soap. These practices may remove the oiling treatment and expose the hidden internal flaws.





This is a Natural Gemstone

15.Garnet : Garnet is one of the important mineral which is available in a veritable plethora of colors and varieties .

While Garnets come in many colors — green, red, blue, purple, orange, peach, brown, pink and yellow — the red garnet is most popular in jewelry and the lately discovered in Madagascar , blue garnet is quite rare, also rarely occurs in color changeable varieties, which have a different colour depending on whether they are viewed in incandescent or natural light. The rarest colour-change garnet appears blue in daylight, and changes to purplish-red under torch light. Other colour-change garnets are green, beige, brown or grey in daylight, and change to reddish or purplish-pink under incandescent light. The colour of garnet is the most important quality factor.

Garnet is the Birthstone for January



Garnet is found all over the world. Different types of garnet occur in different locations. Basically it is divided into two braches based on aluminum and calcium. Pyrope, almandite, rhodolite, malaya and spessartite are called aluminum garnets and uvarovite, anaradite, demantoid, hessonite, tsavorite are calcium garnets. Out of these varieties, six main types are used as gems. These are pyrope, almandite, spessartite, grossularite, andradite and uvarovite. The following shows the type of garnet and place where it is usually found:

Pyrope: China, Madagascar, Myanmar (Burma), South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and the USA.

Pyrope (rhodolite): Brazil, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the USA.

Almandite: Brazil, India, Madagascar, Sri Lanka and the USA. Smaller deposits exist in Austria and the Czech Republic. Almandine garnet star-stones are found in India and the USA.

Spessartite: Brazil, China, Kenya, Madagascar, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and the USA. The best specimens come from Namibia and are called "Mandarin spessartine (spessartite)".

Grossularite (hydrogrossular): Myanmar (Burma), South Africa and Zambia.

Grossularite (hessonite): Brazil, Canada, Madagascar, India, Tanzania and the USA.

Grossularite (leuco garnet): Canada, Mexico and Tanzania.

Grossularite (tsavorite): Kenya and Tanzania.

Andradite (demantoid): Russia, China, Korea, USA and Zaire.

Andradite (melanite): France, Germany, Italy and the USA.

Andradite (topazolite): Italy, Switzerland and the USA.

Uvarovite: Canada, Finland, India, Poland, Russia and the USA.



The demantoid garnet, which is a green variety of andradite, has a high refractive index and is prized for its brilliance and adamantine (diamond-like) lustre. In fact, the name, "demantoid", comes from the German word "demant", meaning "diamond", in reference to its lustre. Garnets are generally clean stones, however, almandine garnets sometimes have asbestos fibre inclusions. These inclusions cause asterism (a star effect), which is treasured due to its rarity.



Additionally, some orange garnet, such as spessartite and hessonite tends to exhibit eye-visible inclusions. Andradite garnet is known for its distinctive, horsetail-like inclusions.

Garnet Hardness and Care : Garnets are rather hard but not brittle, ranking 6.5 to 7.5 on the Mohs scale. Clean garnet jewelry with warm soapy water and a soft cloth. Rinse the stone well after washing



H



This is a Laboratory Created Gemstone (Synthetic)

16. Helenite : Helenite Or Man-Made Glass also known as Mount St. Helens obsidian, emerald obsidianite, and ruby obsidianite, is a synthetic gemstone made from the fused volcanic rock dust from Mount St. Helens.

“Helenite” is a trade name used for a man-made glass that is produced by melting volcanic ash from the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens. It is sold as facet rough, faceted stones, tumbled stones, and mounted in finished jewelry. The material has been produced in a variety of green, red, and blue hues, which are usually produced or enhanced by adding coloring agents to the melt. Tourists visiting Mount St. Helens are the primary market for the novelty colored stone jewelry made with helenite.



Though Helenite has average hardness, ranking 5 to 5.5 on mohs' scale still it chips about as easily as obsidian or window glass. It may develop internal cracks if banged hard or if subject to extreme temperatures.



This is a Natural Gemstone

17.Hematite: Hematite is a mineral, colored black to steel or silver-gray, brown to reddish brown, or red. It is mined as the main ore of iron.

Hematite's popularity in jewelry was at its highest in Europe during the Victorian era. Certain types of hematite or iron oxide-rich clay, especially Armenian bole, have been used in gilding. Hematite is also used in art such as in the creation of intaglio engraved gems.



Brazil is the most important source of hematite. Other sources include: China, Canada, England, and Germany.





This is a Natural Gemstone

18.Iolite: Iolite is the gem-quality variety of the mineral cordierite. When transparent and of high clarity, cordierite is used as a gemstone. It is known as "iolite" in the gem and jewelry industry.

It is typically blue to violet in color, although it can also occur in various shades of yellow, gray, green or brown and is one of the most strongly pleochroic minerals. Its beautiful blue color makes it an alternative gem for sapphire and tanzanite. Unlike sapphire and tanzanite, iolite in the gem market is not known to receive heat, irradiation, or other treatments to improve its color. That is appealing to many people.

Iolite deposits can be found in numerous locations around the world. Most of the iolite gemstones available today come from India, but some other significant sources include Australia (Northern Territory), Brazil, Canada (Yellowknife), Madagascar, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Tanzania and the United States, including Wyoming and Connecticut.



Iolite has a Mohs hardness of 7 to 7 1/2, which is durable enough for many gem uses. Its main physical disadvantage is its distinct cleavage in one direction. This makes it vulnerable to breakage when used in rings or other items that could encounter rough use.



This is a Natural Gemstone

Ivory is one of the most well known materials that are used in high quality precious jewelry. It should be noted that Ivory is not a gemstone or a mineral from rock, it is an organic mineral created by certain mammals with specific types of characteristics. Following is some information on the different colors, shapes and sizes that Ivory is available in.



Ivory usually comes in two colors, white and whitish yellow, many people usually call it off white. The whiter the Ivory, usually the higher the price, usually Ivory can turn a tinge of yellow if it is an older piece, but for the most part, it is extremely exquisite and beautiful.



Ivory is created by a mammal that grows Ivory as their teeth and tusks. A tusk is a general term for any teeth
that grows outside the mouth area. Some of the animals that produce Ivory are elephants, hippos, walrus's
elks, wart hogs and even marine mammals such as the teeth of orca's and sperm whales.

Ivory is very soft compared to hard gemstones and can be sculpted with just a steel knife, however it is very durable, so as long as you care for it properly it won't shatter or fracture. The size of Ivory is really up to the animal that creates it. Usually the biggest specimens of Ivory come from bull Elephants. However, most of the time, select pieces such as pianos and statues are made from a few pieces of Ivory and not just one distinct piece





This is a Natural Gemstone

20.Jade: 'Jade', or yu, as it is called in China, is strictly speaking a generic term for two different gems, nephrite and jadeite.

Jadeite is rarer than nephrite and is therefore regarded as more precious. Nephrite deposits have been found in China, New Zealand, Russia, Guatemala and the Swiss Alps. Dark green jade, so-called Canada jade, is also found in Western Canada. Jadeite is found in China, Russia and Guatemala, but the best stones come from Burma, now known as Myanmar.



Jade is available in Green, white, orange, yellow, lavender, black Colors.

For collectors as well as jewellery lovers, jade is a fascinating gemstone. In Asia, above all, it is collected as an antique.

However, jade is, at the same time, a wonderful gem, not only in its traditional guise, but also in more modern designs. Especially in recent years, creative jewellery and gemstone producers have come up with some wonderful, up-to-date jewellery design, thus sprucing up the image of jade, which had had rather a traditional character for quite some time.



When purchasing the raw materials, the dealers need to be fairly lucky, since the nodules, blocks and fragments are sold either whole or after having been cut into slices, and there is only a very small window the result of some initial grinding. So the buyer cannot see exactly what is hidden on the inside: valuable green jade, or an almost worthless, speckled or streaky material. It is not until the cutting process begins that the real quality is revealed.

In general, the value of jade is determined according to its colour and the intensity of that colour, the vivacity and texture, and its clarity and transparency



19.Ivory:

The hardness of Jade is 6.5 to 7 and 6.0 to 6.5 on moh's scale.



K



This is a Natural Gemstone

21.Kunzite: Kunzite is the pretty pink, most popular, and commercially important variety of the spodumene family, cousin to hiddenite (green spodumene) and triphane (yellow spodumene). Due to its strong pleochroism, kunzite has to be oriented particularly and cut carefully in order to achieve the deepest tone and saturation, as the stone's best color is seen when looking down the length of the crystal. Stones of 10 carats or larger display kunzite's pastel hues best, though it can be found in quite large crystals over 1,000 carats.

Kunzite deposits are quite extensive and yield large amounts of this gemstone, thus making it very affordable. Extremely large and flawless crystals of Kunzite have been found, and these can yield very large and flawless faceted gemstones.



Kunzite is a very attractive pink gem, but is notorious for its habit of color fading in prolonged exposure to strong light. Although the color-fading effect is very slow, most people still prefer to wear Kunzite jewelry in the evening to avoid sunlight exposure. Kunzite is regarded as an evening stone for this reason.



The hardness of Kunzite is 6.5 – 7 on Moh's scale. The sources of Kunzite are Afghanistan, Pakistan, Brazil, Madagascar, Mozambique, and the U.S. (California, and Maine). Most Kunzite in its natural form is very light in color. It is commonly heat treated to intensify its color and remove brownish tones.





This is a Natural Gemstone

22.Lapis Lazuli: Lapis lazuli or lapis is a deep blue intense color semi precious stone which is a mixture of minerals with lazurite as the main constituent.



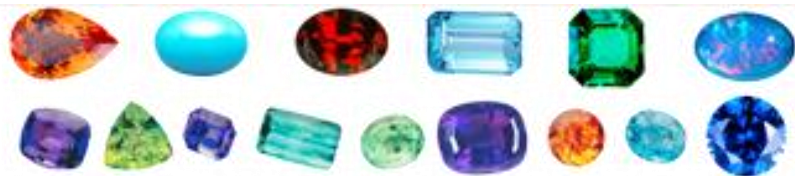
Although the colour of lapis lazuli is defined by its name, 'the blue stone', its colors can actually range from slightly greenish blue to violetish, medium to dark and from low to highly saturated. The blue is owed to sulfur coloring agents. The finest stones exhibit an evenly distributed color and have no visible deposits of calcite, although a moderate amount of gold pyrite flecks is considered acceptable. Too much pyrite can result in a dull, greenish tint, while calcite can predominate the mix, giving the stone an overall less appealing lighter blue shade.

Lapis lazuli is typically not treated or enhanced in any way. However, some lighter materials may be dyed to result in deeper blues; dyed lapis may also be coated or with wax or plastic to improve stability.



Today mines in northeast Afghanistan and Pakistan are still the major source of lapis lazuli. Important amounts are also produced from mines west of Lake Baikal in Russia, and in the Andes mountains in Chile. Smaller quantities are mined in Italy, Mongolia, the United States and Canada.

Lapis is considered to be fairly tough, but it is also fairly soft at 5-6 on the Mohs scale. It's softer than many gemstones, but with care, jewelry and ornaments can last for many generations.



M



This is a Natural Gemstone

23.Malachite : Malachite is generally opaque mineral and comes in a vivid bluish green to green color. It is usually banded in two or more tones of green and may have a subtle sheen. This gem is a secondary copper mineral and is commonly found in conjunction with azurite, a bold blue copper carbonate mineral. A mix of the two minerals is often called azur-malachite.

It is often found inter-growing with other minerals, it may also be found with a number of other copper based minerals, including Eilat Stone, Turquoise and Chrysocolla.



This green stone has an impressive energy that is very effective for psychic protection. It is known to embody a powerful attribute that conceals your energy field from negative entities.

It is found in a number of countries including in Zaire where some of the best specimens come from. This stone is also found in South Africa, Romania, the Congo, Russia, Australia, Chile and the USA.



Malachite's use as gem and ornamental stone is limited by its properties. It has perfect cleavage and a Mohs hardness of 3.5 to 4. These limit its use to items that will not suffer abrasion and impact. It is also sensitive to heat and reacts with weak acids. These properties further limit its use and require care during cleaning, repair, and maintenance. Malachite is sometimes treated with wax to fill small voids and improve its luster.



This is a Natural Gemstone

Natural moissanite is incredibly rare, so moissanite available today is **laboratory-created(synthetic).**

24.Moissanite : Moissanite was first discovered in trace quantities that were carried to Earth from a spectacular meteorite. Possessing fire, brilliance, and luster far greater than that of a diamond,

Moissanite sparkles unlike any other gemstone on earth. Composed of carbon and silicon, Moissanite is also one of the hardest and toughest known elements on earth, making it extremely resistant to scratching, chipping and breaking. Its durability and incomparable beauty make it an ideal center stone for an engagement ring or jewelry gift. Moissanite Diamonds come in many fancy shapes and sizes and can be used to create a one of a kind Moissanite Ring or used in other unique Moissanite Jewelry.

It is engineered to give the illusion of similarity to diamonds, but is compositionally and visually quite different from a real diamond



Moissanite has some incredible properties that make it ideal for jewelry

In fact, it is more brilliant (sparkles) and more fiery (rainbow colors) than a diamond. When you pick out a diamond you must examine it carefully to make sure you are aware of the imperfections, yet with a moissanite you can rest assured knowing it's flawless.



On the Mohs Scale of Hardness, which assesses a gem's ability to withstand surface scratching, moissanite scores a 9.25, a very good score that makes it one of the hardest substances on earth, and very suitable for every day wear as an engagement ring. However diamonds are the hardest known mineral and receive a 10, while sapphires score a 9 on the hardness scale.



This is a Natural Gemstone

25.Moonstone: Moonstone is an enchanting gemstone that belongs to the large mineral group of the feldspars, of which almost two thirds of all the rocks on Earth consist. The moonstone is actually the feldspar variety known as 'adularia', a potassium aluminosilicate of gemstone quality, which is also found in the European Alps near the Adula Group – hence the name 'adularia'. Another synonym

for moonstone is 'selenite', from the Greek 'selene' ('moon').

When light falls between these thin layers it is scattered producing the phenomenon called adularescence.

Moonstone is a Birthstone for June, along with Pearl and Alexandrite.



Traditionally, the classical moonstones, almost transparent and with their bluish shimmer, come from Sri Lanka. However, they are also found in the USA, Brazil, Australia, Myanmar and Madagascar. Since bluish moonstones of good quality have been becoming more and more of a rarity in recent years, prices have risen sharply.



Moonstone does have one weak point, and that is its relatively low hardness of only 6 on the Mohs scale. For that reason, moonstones should be handled with care, for they are sensitive.

Having said that, minor flaws such as may occur when the stone has been worn for some time are quite easy to remedy. A jeweller can have a moonstone which has grown matt repolished, after which it will shimmer again just as it did on the very first day.



This is a Natural Gemstone

26.Mother of Pearl : Mother of pearl is the common name for iridescent nacre, a blend of minerals that are secreted by oysters and other mollusks and deposited inside their shells, coating and protecting them from parasites and foreign objects.



Often the names: Abalone & Mother of Pearl are interchangeable to most people.
But just as the Ammonite & Ammolite are one and the same yet two separate
things entirely; as is Abalone and Mother of Pearl.



Jewelry made from mother of pearl falls in the group referred to as *organic jewelry* –
- jewelry that originates from a living creature, plant or organism.



Mother of pearls have been found in seas and oceans the world over, and are commonly known to be the homes of small creatures of the seas.

Mother of pearl hardness on the Mohs scale is 2.5-3 with various crystal structures.



Ω



This is a Natural Gemstone

27.Onyx:Onyx is black and white banded agate (cryptocrystalline or chalcedony quartz).
Onyx is a type of Chalcedony which has parallel banded layers.
It should not to be confused with onyx marble, which is limestone.

Also See “[quartz](#)”



Onyx has a black base and white upper layer, but may contain bands of various other colours between these layers.

In gemstones, onyx may also be one single colour. In the case of sard onyx, the base layer is brown, cornelian onyx has a red base layer and niccolo onyx has a very thin upper layer, which allows the black base layer to show through as grey or blue.

A lot of onyx gemstones are completely black.



Onyx is usually dyed to enhance its colour and produce a uniform hue. Such methods have been used for hundreds of years. A black colour is achieved with the use of concentrated honey or sugar solution after heated sulphuric acid treatment.



Onyx deposits are found in countries all over the world, including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Botswana, Madagascar, Mexico, Myanmar (Burma), Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and the USA.



Hardness of onyx gemstone range from 6.5 - 7 on the Mohs scale so, Onyx is a fairly tough substance but still requires proper care to keep it in good condition. Onyx can be easily scratched by harder substances, so it should be stored away from other gemstones.



This is a Natural Gemstone

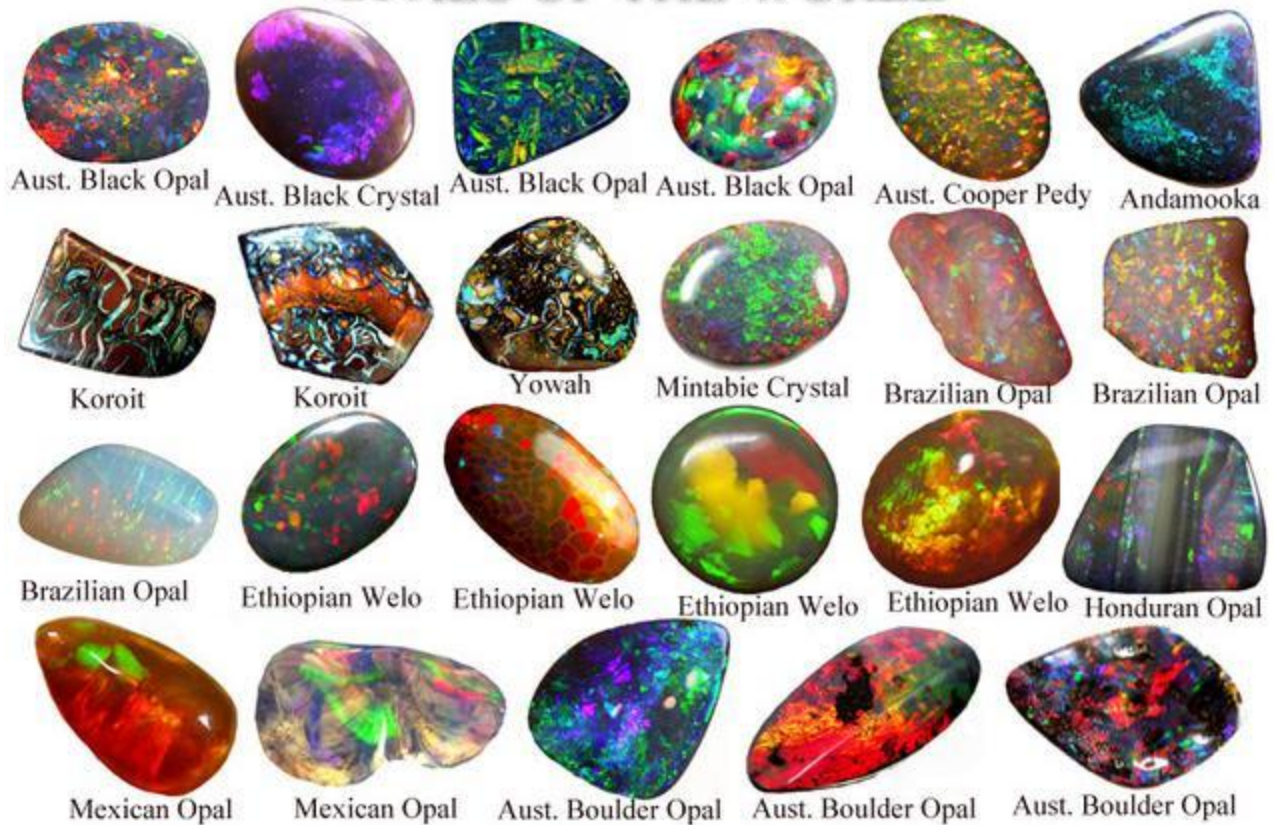
28.Opal: Opal is a gem-quality form of hydrated amorphous silicon dioxide. It is gemologically classed as a mineraloid rather than a mineral, owing to its amorphous form. A single stone can flash every color of the spectrum with an intensity and quality of color that can surpass the "fire" of diamond. The best opals can command prices per carat that rival the most expensive diamonds, rubies and emeralds. They are very popular gems.

Opal is the Birthstone for October along with Tourmaline



Play of color in Opal Gemstone : Areas within an opal that produce a play-of-color are made up of microscopic spheres of silica arranged in an orderly network. A play-of-color in opal can be observed under three situations: 1) when the stone is moved, 2) when the light source is moved, or, 3) when the angle of observation is changed.

OPALS OF THE WORLD



Types : include common opal, precious opal, fire opal.

"Precious opal" flashes iridescent colors when it is viewed from different angles, when the stone is moved

or when the light source is moved. This phenomenon is known as a "play-of-color".

"Common opal" does not exhibit a "play-of-color".

"Fire Opal" is a term used for colorful, transparent to translucent opal that has a bright fire-like background

color of yellow, orange or red. It may or may not exhibit a "play-of-color".



Although opal is found throughout the world, almost all of that opal is common opal of very little value. Most of the precious opal

deposits that have been discovered are in Australia. The mines of Australia produce at least 90% of the world's precious opal.

However, it is softer than most other gemstones. Opal has a hardness of about 5.5 to 6.0 on the Mohs hardness scale.



P



This is a Natural Gemstone

29.Pearl:

Perhaps the best-loved gems of all time, pearls—both natural and modern cultured pearls—occur in a wide variety of colors.

The most familiar colors are white and cream (a light yellowish brown). Black, gray, and silver are also fairly common,

but the palette of pearl colors extends to every hue. The main color, or bodycolor, is often modified by additional colors called overtones, which are typically pink (sometimes called ros ), green, purple, or blue. Some pearls also show the iridescent phenomenon known as orient.

Pearl is the Birthstone for June along with Alexandrite and Moonstone



Natural pearls form in the bodies, or mantle tissue, of certain mollusks, usually around a microscopic irritant, and always without human help of any kind.



The growth of cultured pearls requires human intervention and care. Today, most of the mollusks used in the culturing process are raised specifically for that purpose, although some wild mollusks are still collected and used. There are four major types of cultured whole pearls: Akoya, South sea, Tahitian & Freshwater.



Cultured pearls are popular for bead necklaces and bracelets, or mounted in solitaires, pairs, or clusters for use in earrings, rings, and pendants. Larger pearls with unusual shapes are popular with creative jewelry designers.



- Akoya-Japan and China both produce saltwater akoya cultured pearls.
- South Sea-Australia, Indonesia, and the Philippines are leading sources of these saltwater cultured pearls.
- Tahitian-Cultivated primarily around the islands of French Polynesia (the most familiar of these is Tahiti),
these saltwater cultured pearls usually range from white to black.
- Freshwater—These are usually cultured in freshwater lakes and ponds. China and the US are the leading sources.



This is a Natural Gemstone

30.Peridot:Peridot is the Gem variety of the mineral olivine: found in peridotite rock from the earth's upper mantle.

The color range for peridot is narrow, from a brown-green color to yellowish green to pure green.

Yellowish green is the most common peridot color seen in jewelry.

Peridot is the birthstone for August and the 15th anniversary gemstone.

Peridot is the Birthstone for August



Peridot is not typically treated or enhanced in any way. However, there have been reports of metal-foiled peridot to increase stability, and some paler stones may be coated with green foil to enhance color.

Imitation

peridot can also be found, typically of synthesized spinel or sapphire.

Peridot is an excellent gemstone for jewelry. It possesses good hardness and durability, rendering it suitable for

just about any type of jewelry application. Its attractive color and affordable pricing makes it prized by many jewelers.

It is especially popular in China, since many important deposits are now being mined from there.

The most beautiful stones come from the border area between Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, the peridot as a gemstone also exists in Myanmar, China, the USA, Africa and Australia.

Stones from East Burma,

now known as Myanmar, have a vivid light green and fine inclusions with a silky shine to them.

Peridot from Arizona,

where it is popularly used in native American jewellery, often has somewhat yellowish or gold-brown nuances.

The hardness of peridot is 6.5 to 7 on the Mohs scale. Peridot is relatively hard and durable.

It is considerably softer than many other gems, so care should be taken to prevent scratches.

It is not particularly sensitive to acid, but it does have a brittle tenacity.



Ω



This is a Natural Gemstone

31.Quartz: Quartz is one of the most common and varied minerals on earth, and its abundant colors produce many gemstone types. It is the second most abundant mineral found in Earth's continental crust, second only to the feldspars.



There are two main varieties of quartz, **macrocrystalline quartz** and **cryptocrystalline quartz**, which can be further subdivided into other, more specific varietal names.

Macrocrystalline quartz includes amethyst, rock crystal, blue quartz, citrine, hawk's eye, prasiolite, quartz cat's eye, smoky quartz, rose quartz and tiger's eye. Macrocrystalline quartz is typically transparent to translucent and forms with larger crystals than cryptocrystalline quartz.

Macrocrystalline quartz deposits can be found in (but are not limited to) the following places:

- *Amethyst:* Brazil, Bolivia, Canada, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Russia, Sri Lanka, United States (Arizona), Uruguay and Zambia
 - *Ametrine:* Brazil and Bolivia
 - *Aventurine:* Austria, Brazil, India, Russia and Tanzania
- *Citrine:* Argentina, Brazil, Madagascar, Namibia, Russia, Scotland, Spain and the USA
 - *Hawk's eye:* Brazil, India and Sri Lanka
 - *Prase:* Austria, Finland, Germany and Scotland
 - *Prasiolite:* Brazil and the USA (Arizona)
 - *Quartz cat's eye:* Brazil, India and Sri Lanka

- *Rose quartz*: Brazil, India, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Sri Lanka and the USA
 - *Rock crystal*: The Alps, Brazil, Madagascar and the USA
 - *Smoky quartz*: Brazil, Madagascar, Russia, Scotland, Switzerland and Ukraine
- *Tiger's eye*: Australia, India, Myanmar, Namibia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the USA



Cryptocrystalline quartz includes Chalcedony actually includes a wide variety of quartz gemstones, including agate, chrysoprase, bloodstone, jasper and carnelian. Cryptocrystalline quartz forms with microscopically small crystals, which in most cases cannot be seen even under magnification. Cryptocrystalline quartz deposits can be found in (but are not limited to) the following places:

- *Australia*: Agate, chrysoprase and bloodstone
- *Brazil*: Agate, chalcedony, carnelian, bloodstone and chrysoprase
 - *China*: Agate and bloodstone
- *India*: Agate, chalcedony, bloodstone, carnelian and chrysoprase
 - *Kazakhstan*: Chrysoprase

- *Madagascar*: Agate, chalcedony and chrysoprase
 - *Mexico*: Agate
 - *Mongolia*: Agate
- *Namibia*: Agate, blue chalcedony and chalcedony
 - *Russia*: Chrysoprase
 - *Sri Lanka*: Chalcedony
- *Uruguay*: Agate, chalcedony and carnelian
 - *South Africa*: Chrysoprase
 - *Tanzania*: Chrysoprase
- *Zimbabwe*: Chalcedony and chrysoprase
- *USA*: Agate (Montana and Wyoming), chalcedony (California), chrysocolla chalcedony (Arizona), bloodstone & blue chalcedony (California, Nevada, Oregon)



Quartz gemstones are very attractive, durable and hard. Also in most cases, quartz is fairly inexpensive and available in very large sizes.



The name is descriptive in regard to quartz being the definitive mineral that measures 7 on the Mohs scale of hardness.

Other gemstones are often compared to quartz when it comes to classifying them as being hard, soft or durable.



R



This is a Natural Gemstone

32.Rhodolite: Rhodolite is one the most valuable type of garnet. It comes in reddish purple to purplish raspberry red, vivid raspberry-red color is the most valued one. Composition and chemical structure of this stone then it is a mixture of two garnets – Pyrope and Almandine.

Also See “[garnet](#)”



This stone was first found in North Carolina (America). In 1880s and 1890s, that time most of the raw material came from alluvial deposit.

Nowadays Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Burma, China, Madagascar and Kenya are biggest sources for raw material of this gem.



Rhodolite has 6.5-7.5 hardness on moh's scale, instinct cleavage, Vitreous luster.



This is a Natural Gemstone

33.Ruby:Ruby is the red variety of the mineral corundum, one of the hardest minerals on Earth, of which the sapphire is also a variety, consists of aluminium oxide and chrome as well as very fine traces of other elements - depending on which deposit it was from.

Pure corundum is colourless. Only red corundum is entitled to be called ruby, all other colours being classified as sapphires.

The most sought after colour is a strong pure red to red with a hint of blue. This vibrant red hue is known as "pigeon's blood".

When the colour of ruby is too light, it is classified as pink sapphire, but the line between pinkish-red ruby and pink sapphire varies by region.

Ruby is the birthstone for those born in July and is also the zodiacal stone for Capricorns.

Ruby is the Birthstone for July along with Rubellite Tourmaline



Ruby is one of the highest valued coloured gemstones, in fact, large rubies can fetch higher prices than equivalently sized diamonds. Rubies of more than 3 carats in size are very rare.

Ruby typically displays inclusions and these are tolerated as part of the nature of the stone. However, when inclusions minimize transparency or brilliance, they decrease the value. Ruby that is free from eye visible inclusions is available, however, large eye clean gemstones are rare and extremely valuable.

Ruby is exposed to heat treatment in order to enhance the colour. This is considered to be a stable and permanent enhancement.

Intact rutile inclusions (also known as "silk") provide proof that a ruby gemstone has not been heat treated. Ruby is also irradiated and treated with diffusion to enhance the colour. Other enhancements include fracture filling with lead glass, which is conducted to render heavily included gemstones fit for jewellery use. Occasionally,

ruby is oiled or dyed.

Despite all of the treatments that ruby can be subjected to, natural ruby gemstones are available

Natural ruby can be distinguished from synthetic ruby by its inclusions; natural ruby typically exhibits inclusions,

whereas synthetic ruby tends to be eye clean and can be tested in a reputed laboratory.



Star ruby is a rare variety of ruby that exhibits asterism; a six-rayed star that shimmers over the surface of the stone when it is moved.



The most important sources for ruby include Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

Other sources are Afghanistan, Australia,
Brazil, India, Cambodia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Zimbabwe,
Tajikistan, the USA and Vietnam.

The most valuable rubies come from Burma, which is now known as Myanmar. The region famed
for the very
finest rubies is the Mogok Valley, located about 200 km northeast of Mandalay

While Mogok is by far the most famous location in Burma for fine rubies, most of the Burmese rubies found

today actually come from a different location - from Mong Hsu in the Shan State.

The Thai rubies come from Chanthaburi Province, an area of Eastern Thailand bordering Cambodia.

The Thai rubies had a very different look from the Burmese rubies.

Though the Thai rubies had excellent clarity, they had a high iron content, which rendered them a dark garnet-like red.

Recently, Two deposits in Eastern Madagascar - Vatomandry and Andilamena - have had a significant impact on the world's gemstone industry.



These gemstones have excellent hardness. On the Mohs scale their score of 9 is second only to that of the diamond,

along with its treasured rich red hue and vitreous lustre.

Rubies are tough and durable, so they do not require any special care. To clean your rubies, simply use warm soapy water

and a soft cloth. Fracture-filled and diffusion-treated gemstones should only be cleaned with a damp cloth.



2



This is a Natural Gemstone

34.Sapphire:

Sapphire is a gem quality variety of the mineral corundum. Corundum itself is not a very rare mineral, but gem quality corundum is extremely rare. Most corundum is opaque to translucent and heavily included, suitable only for industrial use. For many years, only blue sapphire was recognized as 'true' sapphire. Today, all colors of gem quality corundum are known as sapphire, with exception to red corundum, which is classified as ruby.

There is no definitive demarcation between red ruby and sapphire; in most cases, near-red sapphire would be classed as inferior colored ruby. Thus, it is common practice to trade near-red sapphire as a quality fancy color sapphire, rather than as a lower grade ruby.

Blue is the best-known of the sapphire colors. The prized Kashmir and Burmese sapphires have a deep blue that is intense and velvety. These sapphires are not often seen on the market today.

Sapphire is the Birthstone for September



The finest Kashmir and Burmese sapphires display superb color and clarity without any thermal (heat) treatment.

Sri Lankan and Madagascar sapphires are the most common today, with a wide range of colors from light blue to dark blue.

Some Sri Lankan (Ceylonese) sapphires are also unheated, but nowadays, the majority of sapphires have been heated, diffused or fracture-filled to improve color and clarity, regardless of their origin.

Sapphire lacks cleavage, but can exhibit a conchoidal, uneven fracture. Only a small percentage of natural sapphire exhibits vivid and intense colors without some type of treatment or enhancement, the most common being heat-treatment.



While blue is the most traditional and classic color for sapphire, sapphire is actually found in a variety of different colors.

Most natural sapphire is quite pale and light in color. Colored sapphire (other than blue) is often referred to as fancy sapphire, and fancy sapphire is typically traded using color-specific names, such as yellow sapphire, green sapphire or purple sapphire.



Color change sapphire is an exceptionally rare fancy variety of corundum which exhibits the unique ability to change color when viewed under different light sources. Typically, most color change sapphire shifts from blue under natural daylight to a violet-purple under incandescent light.



Star sapphire is rare variety of sapphire that exhibits a rare asterism under specific lighting. When viewing star sapphire, a six-rayed star will appear to float across the surface of the stone

Star sapphires can range in color from blue in various tones to pink, orange, yellow, violet, green, lavender, gray or black.

The most desirable color is a vivid, intense blue.



Sapphire is found in only a few locations in the world. The three most famous regions for blue sapphire are Kashmir, Burma and Sri Lanka.

Sapphire has also been mined in Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Madagascar, Australia, USA and India

Sri Lanka and Madagascar produce sapphires in a wide range of colors and whilst Sri Lanka has been a known sapphire source for centuries, sapphire deposits in Madagascar were only recently discovered.

Almost all the sapphires from around the world are cut and processed in Chanthaburi, Thailand.



It is the second hardest substance on earth after diamond, rating 9 on the Mohs scale of mineral hardness.

Sapphire can be cleaned using a soft cloth or brush and plain warm soapy water.

This is a Laboratory Created Gemstone (Synthetic)

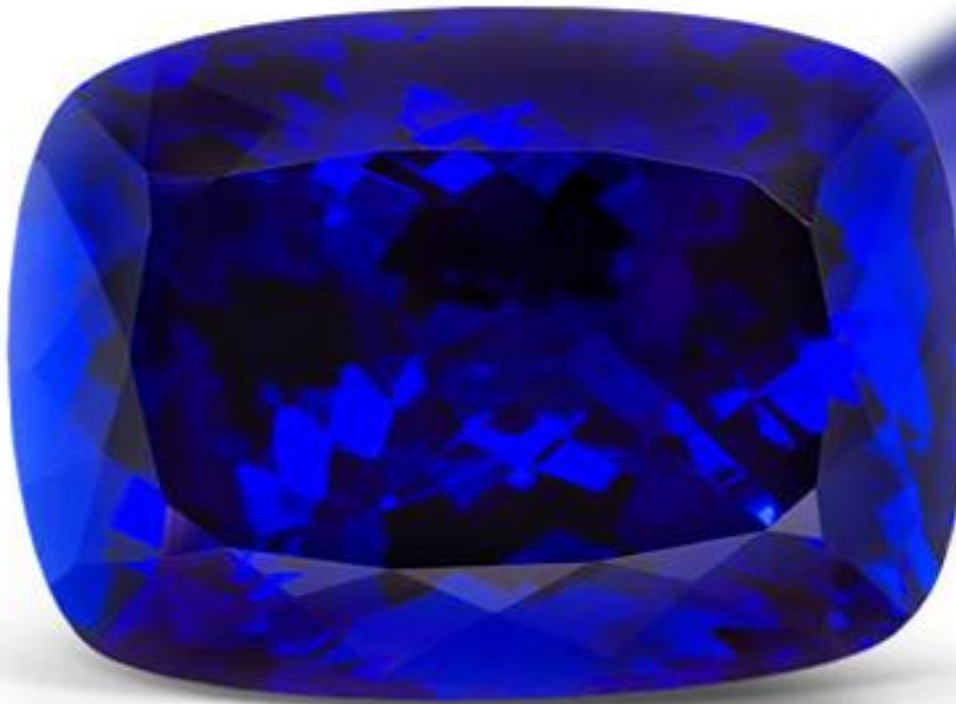
35.Swarovski:

“See crystal”

Crystal(Natural) verses Crystal(Glass)



T



This is a Natural Gemstone

36.Tanzanite: Tanzanite is the blue/violet variety of the mineral zoisite (a calcium aluminium hydroxyl Sorosilicate).
Tanzanite exhibits perfect cleavage with an uneven fracture.

Tanzanite is the Birthstone for December along with Turquoise and Zircon



Tanzanite is pleochroic, which means that it shows different colours depending on the viewing angle. In order to get the preferred blue or violet-blue hue, gem cutters must properly orient tanzanite gemstones. The vivid blue of tanzanite can rival fine sapphire and makes tanzanite an extremely desirable gemstone. This attractive colour is so sought after that tanzanite is routinely heated to enhance fine blue and violet hues and minimize the less desirable brownish tones.



Tanzanite is usually heat-treated to enhance its blue and violet colours. Most rough crystals show a large proportion of brownish-yellow tints, which vanish when heated to 752-932 degrees F (400-500 degrees C)

Extremely rare cat's eye tanzanite is cut en cabochon to display the desired chatoyancy.



Tanzanite is only found in one place on earth; Tanzania, East Africa. The only known deposit of tanzanite is located on a five square mile hilltop at Merelani Hills near Ausha, ten miles south of the Kilimanjaro International Airport in Tanzania

It was discovered in 1967 by Masai tribesman, Ali Juuyawatu in the hills of Northern Tanzania, which remains the sole source of Tanzanite to this day.



Tanzanite has a relatively good hardness score of 6.5 to 7 on the Mohs scale. However, due to its perfect cleavage tanzanite should be worn with care, tanzanite gemstones and jewellery should be protected from hard blows, which could cause damage.



This is a Natural Gemstone

37.Tiger’s Eye: Tiger's eye is a gold-brown, opaque gemstone variety of fibrous quartz. More specifically, it is a variety of macrocrystalline quartz. However, unlike most quartz gemstones, tiger's eye is actually a 'pseudomorph' of quartz.

Tiger's eye is typically multicolored with brown, black or golden colored stripes and wavy patterns. Its chatoyancy can result in darker or lighter color tones depending on the viewing angle. The chatoyancy enhances its silky luster particularly when cut en cabochon. But with tiger's eye, even flat-cut stones will reflect small rays of light off the surface of stones.

Also See “[quartz](#)”

Tiger's eye is famed for its remarkable chatoyancy and its attractive golden brown colors.



Tiger's eye gemstones are not normally treated or enhanced in any way. Some reddish or maroon colored stones may have been dyed or heated to improve color.



Tiger's eye can be found in many locations around the world. The two most important sources today include Thailand and the Northern Cape province of South Africa. Other notable deposits and sources include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Korea, Myanmar (Burma), Namibia, Spain and the USA.



Like all quartz, it exhibits relatively good hardness and durability (6.5 to 7 on the Mohs scale).
Like most quartz gemstones, Tiger's eye is quite durable and resistant to wear and tear.



This is a Natural Gemstone

38.Topaz: Topaz is an aluminium silicate that contains fluorine and hydroxyl. In its pure form it is colourless (white) and transparent but is usually tinted by impurities; typical topaz is wine red, yellow, pale gray, reddish-orange, or blue brown. It can also be white, pale green, blue, gold, pink (rare), reddish-yellow or opaque to transparent/translucent.

Topaz is the Birthstone for November along with Citrine



Imperial topaz is yellow, pink (rare, if natural) or pink-orange. Brazilian Imperial Topaz can often have a bright yellow to deep golden brown hue, sometimes even violet. Many brown or pale topazes are treated to make them bright yellow, gold, pink or violet colored.



The most popular colour for topaz is blue, Naturally occurring blue topaz is quite rare. Typically, colorless, gray or pale yellow

The brilliant blue shades of topaz are usually achieved by artificial means like heat treated and irradiated to produce a more desired darker blue.

. Topaz is exposed to radiation (a process known as irradiation) and then usually heated, to produce striking blue colours. A deep blue enhanced topaz is known as "London blue"; medium blue is called "Swiss blue" and light-blue is termed "sky blue".



Mystic topaz is colorless topaz which has been artificially coated giving it the desired rainbow effect.



Topaz occurs in a range of different colors: deep golden yellow (Imperial Topaz), blue, light to medium brown (Champagne Topaz), pink, and white, or clear topaz.

Deposits of topaz have been found in Brazil, Afghanistan, Africa, Australia, Myanmar (Burma), China, Germany, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Tasmania, Ukraine and the USA, former USSR, Natural light-blue topaz is found in Northern Ireland and the UK. Enormous topaz crystals have been discovered in Minas Gerais (Brazil) and Ukraine.

Topaz's hardness (8 on the Mohs scale) makes it durable and means that it does not scratch easily.



39.Tourmaline: Tourmaline is the gemmological name for an important group of complex gem-quality boron silicate minerals.

Scientifically, tourmaline is not a single mineral, but a group of minerals related in their physical and chemical properties. The mineral Elbaite is the member of the Tourmaline group that is responsible for almost all the gem varieties, the term Elbaite in the gemstone trade is sometimes used to describe the green form of Tourmaline.

Other members of the Tourmaline group - Schorl, Uvite, Dravite and Liddicoatite, are seldom used as gemstones, out of which

Schorl is the most common variety, making up nearly 95% of all tourmaline deposits, but it is not often desired as a gemstone.

Tourmaline is the birthstone for October along with Opal. Tourmaline is the national gemstone for the United States.

Tourmaline is the Birthstone for October along with Opal

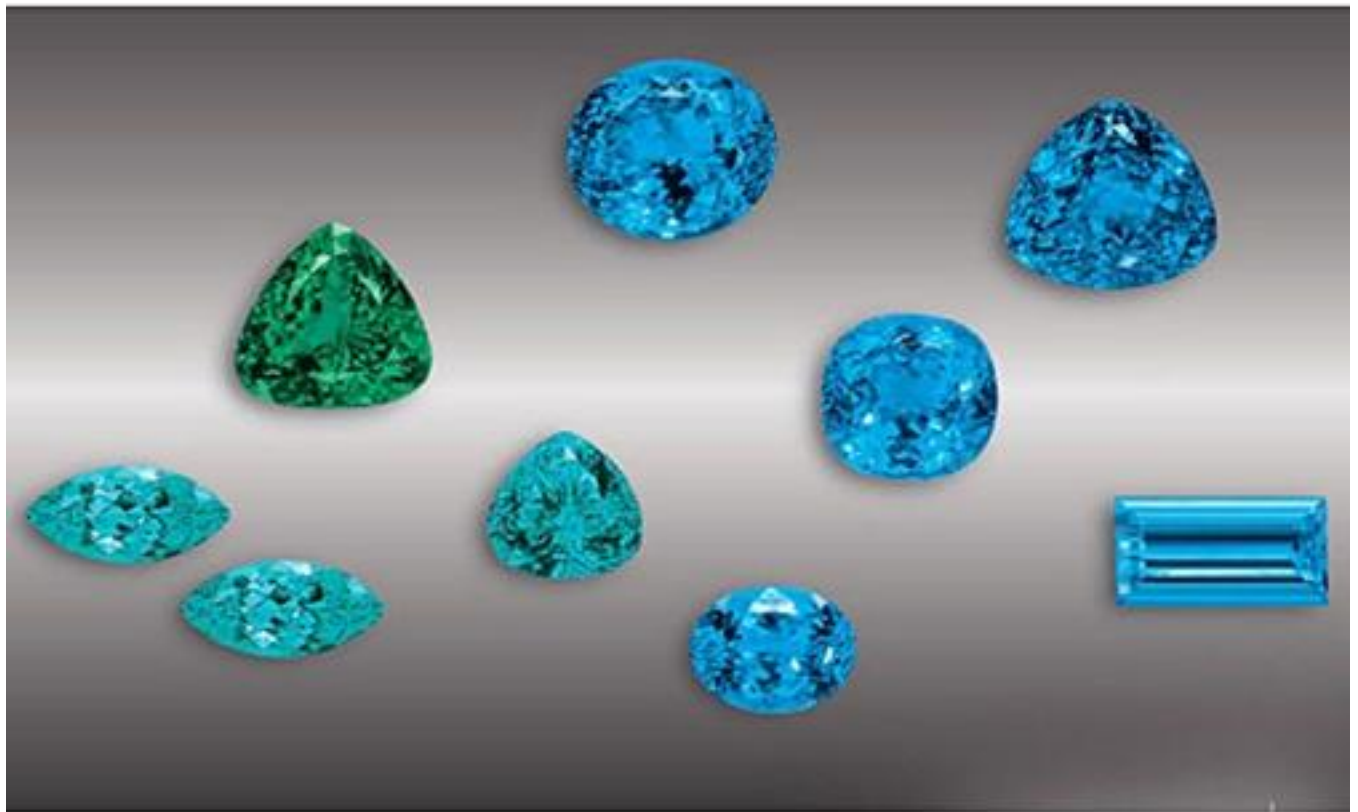


Tourmaline gemstones can be found in all colours of the rainbow. It occurs in all colors, but pink, red, green, blue and multicolored are its most well-known gem colors.. Owing to its wide range of colour availability, tourmaline is considered to be one of today's most versatile gemstones

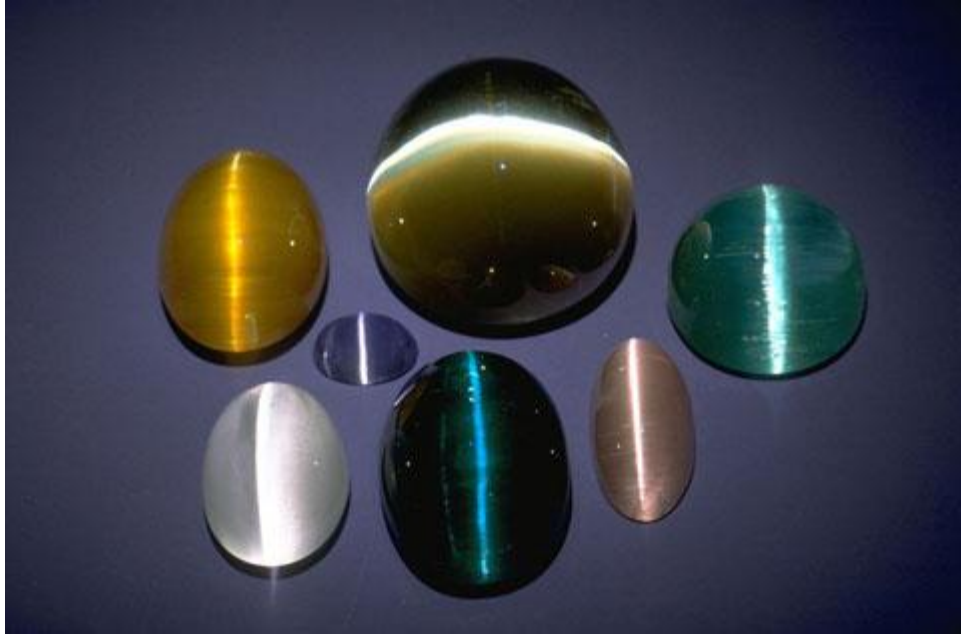


The other color forms of Elbaite have their own variety names on the gem market. Traditional Tourmaline gemstone main variety names include Rubellite, the red or pink variety, Indicolite, the blue variety, Canary Tourmaline, The Bright yellow variety, and Watermelon Tourmaline, a multicolored Tourmaline of green and red. More recently coined Tourmaline variety names include Chrome Tourmaline and Paraiba Tourmaline. A recent trend in the gem market is to prefix Tourmaline gemstones by the color designation as opposed to variety name, such that "Rubellite" is now more often called "Red Tourmaline".

Rubellite Tourmaline is the Birthstone for July along with Ruby



The value of Tourmaline has a very large range. The more common forms can be fairly inexpensive, but the rarer and more exotic colors can command very high prices. The most expensive and valuable form of Tourmaline is the rare neon-blue form known by the trade name Paraiba Tourmaline. Paraiba Tourmaline was first discovered in a gem pegmatite in the Brazilian state of Paraiba in 1989. Small deposits of Tourmaline of similar color to Paraiba Tourmaline were also recently found in Nigeria and Mozambique, and these are often also called "Paraiba Tourmaline".



Some tourmalines also show a cat's-eye effect called chatoyancy. Cat's-eye tourmalines are most often green, blue, or pink, with an eye that's softer and more diffused than the eye in fine cat's-eye chrysoberyl.



Today, the most significant tourmaline deposits come from Minas Gerais and Bahia, Brazil. Other notable tourmaline sources include Afghanistan, Australia, Burma (Myanmar), India, Italy, (Elba), Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the United States (California and Maine). Important deposits of Tourmaline are in, Several African countries have recently become big producers of gem Tourmaline, specifically Madagascar, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Nigeria, and Malawi, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Most tourmaline is completely untreated. However, some stones may be heated to improve colour and clarity. Yellow, pink and red varieties of tourmaline may be irradiated to enhance colour, although irradiation is nearly impossible to detect and does not normally affect value. Heavily included rubellite and paraiba tourmaline may be clarity enhanced.



The hardness of Tourmaline ranges from 7 to 7.5 on the Moh's scale. Tourmaline gemstones are quite tough and durable.

Due to their pyro-piezoelectric properties, tourmaline gemstones do need to be wiped down frequently as they tend to attract more dust and particles than most other gemstones. To clean your tourmaline gems, simply use warm soapy water and a soft cloth.



This is a Natural Gemstone

40.Tsavorite: Tsavorite is a trade name for the emerald-green variety of Grossular Garnet that originates in Africa.

The Color of Tsavorite can rival Emerald. Unlike Emerald, it often exhibits far fewer inclusions, and on occasion can be flawless.

It is much rarer in nature than Emerald, and large Tsavorite gemstones command a high premium.

Also See “[Garnet](#)”

Tsavorite gemstones are not enhanced, and their colors are always natural.



The two primary deposits of Tsavorite are Kenya and Tanzania. Tsavorite was also discovered in Madagascar, in 1991.



The hardness of Tsavorite Garnet is 7-7.5 on the Moh's Scale.